provides for tapping of the sewage from these Nalas and treating the same before its final disposal. Industrial pollution is, however, proposed to be tackled through enforcement of pollution control law under which Industries are expected to set up pollution control devices as per the prescribed standards.

Pollution in Delhi and Ahmedabad

7082. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI P. UPENDRA:
SHRI G.G. SWELL:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of pollution injected into the atmosphere daily in Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) what is the effect of 1 ton pollution injected in a Delhi sized city, per day;

(c) what are the ill effects on human beings and environment, in general, of pollutants injected in Delhi;

(d) whether it is a fact that about 6000 tonnes of fly-ash and about 4,750 tonnes of garbage get deposited every day on the surface, of Delhi; and

(e) if so, what are the ill effects of such deposits on Delhi's surface on Humans and Environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the studies carried out by the Central Pollutants Control Board about 2000 tons of pollutions are emitted in the atmosphere everyday in Delhi, whereas in Ahmedabad it is about 1000 tons.

(b) The effects of a given quantity of release of pollutants depend on the characteristics and toxicity of the pollutants, local topography, meteorological and other conditions. No conclusive information is available on the effect of 1 ton pollutants injected in a Delhi sized city per day.

(c) The pollutants released in air can cause respiratory diseases such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, lung problems and other diseases. There are also adverse effects on vegetations and property.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Apart from causing unaesthetic effects, deposits of fly-ash can cause respiratory diseases due to inhalation of the fine particles which can be dispersed by winds into the atmosphere. Garbage deposits are breeding ground for vectors.

Ranking of Delhi among polluted city

7083. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI P. UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has now become the 4th worst polluted city in the World;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water quality at Okhla is 4,800 times worse than the safe-level; and

(c) if so, what is the safe level of drinking water for human beings, animals and for agriculture, and what is the quality of water supply in Delhi to various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to a World Health Organisation (WHO) report Delhi ranked 4th in respect of suspended particulate matter (SPM) among the most polluted cities in the world. This is due to industrial and vehicular emissions besides natural dusty conditions.

(b) Monitoring of raw water quality by the Central Pollution Control Board on the basis of average of the last six years shows that the BOD is 3 to 16 times higher, the faecal coliform count is 29 to 740 times higher and the dissolved oxygen is 2 to 6 times lower than the Primary Quality Criteria for drinking water source with conventional treatment.

The surface raw water is treated before it is supplied to the public in Delhi as drinking water. It is also ensured that the drinking water meets the quality limits laid down for the

purpose.

(c) Bureau of Indian Standards (B.I.S.) have notified specifications for drinking water and guidelines for the quality of irrigation water. Limits for essential characteristics for drinking water and medium range quality for irrigation water are given in the Statement (*see* below). No limits have been specified by B.I.S. in case of drinking water for animals.

Statement

Essential Characteristics for Drinking Water as specified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), IS 10500: 1991

S.No.	Substance or Characteristic	Maximum Permissible Limit (Except for Residual, Free Chlorine).
1.	Colour (Hazen units)	25
2.	Turbidity (NTU)	10
3.	pH Value	6.5 to 8.5
4.	Total hardness (as Ca Co_3)	600
5.	Iron (as Fe) mg/mg/l	1.0
6.	Chlorides (as cl) mg/l	1000
7.	Residual, free Chlorine mg/l, minimum	0.2

Desirable characteristics for drinking water have also been notified by B.I.S. vide IS 10500:1991

Quality of Irrigation Water as specified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), IS: 11624: 1986.

		(Medium Range)
1.	Electrical conductivity (EC) (Micromhos/cm)	1500-3000
2.	Sodium Adscorption Ratio (SAR) (Millimole/litre)	10-18
3.	Residual Sodium Carbonate (mg/l)	1.5-3.0
4.	Boron (PPM)	1.0-2.0

NOTE: Water quality rating based on total salt concentration, sodium adsorption ratio, residual sodium carbonate and boron content for different classes and suitability of irrigation water for semi-tolerant/tolerant crops in different soil types have also been notified by BIS vide IS 11624 :1986.

मरू-भूमि के विस्तार को रोकने के लिए समझौता

7084. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री मूलचन्द मीणा:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत ने मरू-भूमि के विस्तार को रोकने के लिए हाल ही में पेरिस में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर किन-किन देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किए हैं;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार पर क्या-क्या विशिष्ट और विशेष दायित्व आ गए हैं; और

(घ) इन दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस कन्वेंशन का उद्देश्य जैसा कि इसके अनुच्छेद 2 में कहा गया है, गम्भीर सूखे और/अथवा मरूस्थलीकरण की समस्या से जूझ रहे देशों, खासतौर पर अफ्रीका में सभी स्तरों पर प्रभावी कार्रवाई और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और भागीदारी समझौतों के जरिए मरूस्थलीकरण का सामना करना और सूखे के प्रभावों को कम करना है।

14.2.95 तक कुल 97 देशों और यूरोपीय संघों ने इस कन्वेंशन पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। इन देशों के नाम विवरण में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिये)।

(ग) भारत एक प्रभावित देश पक्षकार है और कन्वेंशन के अनुच्छेद 5 में सूचीबद्ध प्रतिबद्धताओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी है। संक्षेप में इनमें मरूस्थलीकरण का सामना करने, उसके लिए कार्यनीतियां तैयार करने, सभी संबंधितों में जागरूकता पैदा करने और भागीदारी की सुविधाजनक बनाने तथा एक उचित समर्थ्यकारी पर्यावरण प्रदान करने को प्राथमिकता देना शामिल है।

(घ) मरूस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम और सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम पहले ही कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। मरूस्थलीकरण का सामना करने और सूखे के प्रभावों